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COLOMBIAN AND MEXICAN TREATY.

[TRANSLATION.]

Treaty of Amity, League and Confederation, between the Republic of Colombia and the Mexican Nation, concluded at Mexico the 3d of October, 1823, and presented to the Sovereign Constituent Congress for its examination and approval.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, SOVEREIGN GOVERNOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, on the one part, and on the other that of the Mexican Nation, animated with the most sincere desire of terminating the calamities of the present war to which they have been provoked by the Government of His Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, being determined to use all their resources and forces by sea and land for effectually maintaining their liberty and independence, and desirous that this league be general among all the States of America, formerly Spanish, that, united, strong and powerful, they may sustain in common the cause of their independence, which is the primary object of the present contest, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to discuss, arrange, and conclude a Treaty of Union, League, and Confederation, to wit:

His Excellency the Liberator, President of Colombia, the Honourable Miguel de Santa María, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of this Republic, near the Government of Mexico; the Supreme Government of the Mexican Nation, His Excellency D. Lucas Alaman, Secretary ad interim of State, and of the Despatch of Foreign and Domestic Relations; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1st. The Republic of Colombia and the Mexican Nation are United, Leagued, and Confederated, from henceforth forever, in peace and war, to maintain with their influence and forces, by sea and land, as far as circumstances permit, their independence of the Spanish nation, and of any other foreign dominion whatever, and to secure after its recognition their mutual prosperity, the greatest harmony and good understanding, as well between the people, subjects and citizens of both States, as with all other powers with whom they ought to enter into relations.

2d. The Republic of Colombia and the Mexican Nation therefore promise, and contract spontaneously, a perpetual agreement of intimate alliance and firm and constant friendship for their common defence, binding themselves to mutual succour, and to repel in common every attack or invasion which may in any manner threaten the safety of their independence and liberty, their mutual and general good, and their internal tranquillity, whenever for this last case a request precedes by one or other of both Governments lawfully established.

3d. In order to concur in the objects indicated in the former article, the contracting parties engage mutually to assist each other with the number of land forces which may be agreed upon by particular conventions, as circumstances require, and whilst the necessity or utility of them lasts.

4th. The national marine of both parties, whatever it may be, shall be in the same manner disposed for the fulfilment of the preceding stipulations.

5th. In sudden cases of mutual assistance, both parties may act in a hostile manner with all their disposable forces in the territories of the dependence of either, whenever the circumstances of the moment do not permit both Governments to deliberate. But the party which may thus act, shall be

bound to fulfil, and cause to be fulfilled, the statute, ordinances, and laws of the respective State, as far as the circumstances themselves permit it, and cause its Government to be respected and obeyed. The expenses that may be incurred in these operations shall be liquidated by separate agreements, and shall be discharged in one year after the conclusion of the present war.

6th. Both contracting parties bind themselves to furnish what assistance may be in their power to the ships of war and merchantmen that shall arrive in the ports belonging to them, on account of damage or any other cause; and they may, therefore, careen, repair, furnish themselves with provisions, arm, increase their armament and their crews, so as to be able to continue their voyages or cruises, at the expense of the State or individuals to whom they belong.

7th. In order to put a stop to the scandalous abuses which privateers armed on account of individuals may cause on the high sea, to the prejudice of the national commerce and that of neutrals, both parties agree to extend the jurisdiction of their tribunals or maritime courts to the privateers which sail under the flag of either, and their prizes indiscriminately, whenever they are unable to sail easily to the ports whence they proceeded, or when there are appearances of their having committed excesses against the commerce of neutral nations with whom both States desire to cultivate the greatest harmony and good understanding.

8th. Both parties mutually guarantee the integrity of their territories on the same footing on which they were before the present war, equally recognising as integral parts of either nation all the provinces which, although formerly governed by authority totally independent of that of the ancient Viceroyships of Mexico and New Grenada, have been made, or will be made, in a legitimate manner, to form one entire body of nation with them.

9th. The specified demarcation of all and each of the parts which compose the integrity mentioned in the preceding article, shall be made by express declaration and mutual recognition of both parties, as soon as the next constituent Mexican Congress has decreed the Constitution of the nation.

10th. If, unfortunately, the interior tranquillity shall be interrupted in any part of the States mentioned, by men turbulent, seditious, and enemies of the government lawfully constituted by the will of the People, freely, quietly, and peaceably expressed in virtue of their laws, both parties engage solemnly and formally to make common cause against them, mutually assisting each other with whatever means may be in their power, until the re-establishment of order and the empire of the laws, in the terms and under the conditions expressed in the 2d and 5th articles.

11th. Every person who, raising sedition, shall take up arms against either government established by the legitimate means expressed in the former article, and flying from justice, may be found in the territory of any of the contracting parties, shall be delivered up and sent to the disposal of the government which has cognizance of the crime, and in whose jurisdiction he ought to be tried, as soon as the party offended makes his demand in form. Deserters from the armies and naval forces of either party, shall be included in this article.

12th. To unite more closely the chains which should unite both States in future, and remove every difficulty which may present itself, and in any way interrupt their good correspondence and harmony, there shall be formed an assembly, composed of two plenipotentiaries for each party, in the same terms and with the same formalities which, in conformity with the established usages, ought to be ob-

served for the appointment of Ministers of the same class near the governments of foreign nations.

13th. Both parties bind themselves to interpose their good offices with the governments of the other States of America, formerly Spanish, to enter into this pact of union, league, and perpetual confederation.

14th. As soon as this grand and important object has been attained, a general assembly of the American States shall meet, composed of their plenipotentiaries, with the charge of increasing, in the most solid and stable manner, the intimate relations which ought to exist between all and each of them, and which may act as a council in great conflicts, as a point of contact in common dangers, as a faithful interpreter of their public treaties when difficulties occur, and as an arbitrator and conciliator in their disputes and differences.

15th. The Isthmus of Panama being an integral part of Colombia, and the most fit point for that august assembly, this Republic cheerfully engages to furnish the Plenipotentiaries who compose the Assembly of the American States, with all the aids which hospitality demands among brothers, and the sacred and inviolable character of their persons.

16th. The Mexican nation, henceforward, lays itself under an equal obligation, whenever, by the events of the war, or by the consent of the majority of the American States, the said assembly meets in the territory of their dependency, in the same terms in which the Republic of Colombia has engaged itself in the preceding article, as well with respect to the Isthmus of Panama, as to any other point of its jurisdiction which may be thought proper for this most interesting purpose, by its central position between the States of North and South America, former Spanish.

17th. This pact of union, league, and perpetual confederation, shall not, in any manner, interrupt the exercise of the national sovereignty of each of the contracting parties, either as regards their laws and the establishment and form of their respective governments, or their relations with other foreign governments. But they bind themselves, expressly and irrevocably, not to accede to the demands of indemnification, tributes or exactions, which the Spanish Government may bring forward for the loss of its ancient supremacy over these countries, or any other nation whatever in their name and stead, nor to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation, to the prejudice and diminution of our independence, maintaining, on all occasions, and every where, their mutual interests, with the dignity, and energy, proper to nations, free and independent, friendly, brotherly, and confederated.

18th. This treaty of amity, league, and perpetual confederation, shall be ratified by the Government of the Mexican nation within the space of two months, counting from the date, and by that of the Republic of Colombia as soon as the consent and approbation of Congress can be obtained, in conformity with the second section of the 18th article of the Constitution of the Republic. The ratifications shall be exchanged without delay, and in the time which the distance which separates both governments permits.

In faith whereof, the aforesaid plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and sealed it with their respective seals.

Done in the City of Mexico, this 3d day of October, 1823. 13th of the Independence of Colombia, and 3d of that of Mexico.

[L. s.] Seal of Colombia. MIGUEL SANTA MARIA.
[L. s.] Seal of Mexico. LUCAS ALAMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1825.

Governor's Message to both branches of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

On this first occasion of meeting the Representatives of the people of the Commonwealth in a new and responsible relation, I trust I may be indulged the opportunity to express the sense of deep and grateful obligation which I entertain, for the manifestation of the confidence of my Fellow-Citizens, in the distinguished honour conferred upon me, and to accompany this sentiment of gratitude with assurances of faithful and earnest endeavours to repute that favourable regard, which has been accorded to me, in advance of such services and usefulness, as ultimately may in any degree justify it.

The circumstances which have attended the late elections are such as to constitute the strongest pledges to fidelity, in regarding the feelings and sentiments of our constituents.—The causes of former jealousies and divisions having been removed, or ceased to operate, the spirit of party has yielded to that of personal conciliation and confidence. The union which is now manifest, has resulted from a conviction, that the honest and patriotic of all parties have but a common interest, which is best to be promoted by a concentration of common efforts. A practical conformity to the opinions, which have been distinctly expressed by the public suffrage, is imperatively required in the official measures of those who are but agents in the exercise of delegated authority. A recurrence to the source of this authority, as contained in the Declaration of Rights, and the Frame of Government of this Commonwealth, with a proper regard to the powers which have been conceded to the General Government, in their legitimate exercise, will furnish the best general directory to a just and impartial administration,—and it cannot be distrusted, that an enlightened people will sanction with their approbation an adherence to those fundamental principles which are the basis of the rules prescribed by themselves, for the conduct of their public servants.

With the contemplation of the duties which are now to devolve upon us, the present moment has associated recollections of peculiarly interesting and solemn impression. Within the last year a venerable patriot, whose life had been identified with the eventful scenes of his country, was suddenly relieved by death from the service and honours of the public, in the first executive office of the Commonwealth. To this lamented event quickly succeeded that of the decease of a distinguished co-patriot, who had been his immediate predecessor in this official station, and who bore with him into voluntary retirement the homage of the highest confidence, and of the most affectionate attachment of his fellow-citizens.—And now, after an uninterrupted succession of illustrious men, who were witnesses and actors in the achievement of the independence of the nation, who assisted in the formation of the State Constitution, or subsequently illustrated, by its administration, the spirit in which it was devised, an individual has been elevated to their place, whose whole experience is more recent than the adoption of the Frame of Government which he is called to participate in administering.—*Our Fathers, where are they?* As to most of them, time has inscribed upon the faithful page of history the memorial of their sacrifices, their services and their glorious deeds, and they now live to us but in the principles which they inculcated, and the institutions which they assisted to establish. A few yet survive in the honoured retirement of age, happy in the good which they have been permitted to accom-

plish, and surrounded with grateful testimonials of a nation's love. Between them and us the bond of connexion is in the cherished remembrance of their patriotism, a deep reverence for their example, and in a scrupulous and devoted regard to the instructions of wisdom and experience, which they have so richly furnished. May these never be unheeded by their successors, and, with the blessing of Heaven, we may hope, that the precious inheritance of free government and of just and equal laws, which we have received from them, may be preserved for the latest posterity.

The past year has also been rendered interesting by an event of more grateful recognition. We have witnessed within its compass another practical illustration of the happy adaption of a federal republican form of government to preserve the peace, order and security, of a numerous and free people. The period fixed by the national constitution for the election of a chief magistrate having recurred, all its provisions have been successively appealed to, and its powers exercised, in the result. The example is again offered to the oppressed and struggling nations of the World, of the capacity of intelligent man to political self-preservation, and of the worth of civil liberty to the enjoyment of the blessings of social happiness. To the whole people of the United States, the election has offered just occasion for the highest satisfaction. That so many distinguished men were at the disposal of their fellow-citizens,—that so much of the competition in the canvas was excited by mere predictions for the peculiar merits, the prominent qualifications, or the particular public services, of the respective candidates,—that so respectful a submission to the ultimate expression of the public will, by the unsuccessful and disappointed, should have marked the progress and the issue of this momentous concern, are considerations alike creditable to the principles and to the character of our countrymen.

To the people of this Commonwealth, the event is doubly gratifying. We regard it as a distinct refutation of the unworthy charge against our sister states, of the indulgence of sectional jealousies, to our local degradation. We rejoice in it, as the just exaltation of an enlightened and experienced Statesman to the highest place of honor and usefulness in the nation. We rejoice in it the more, with an honest pride, that a son of Massachusetts has been deemed worthy of being made, under the constitution, President of the Union.

It will not be expected from me, on this occasion, that I should occupy your attention with those common subjects for legislation, which may be suggested by the ordinary condition of the Commonwealth. As the details of the state of the Treasury, the Reports from the Adjutant and Quartermaster General's Department, the affairs of the State Prison, and other interesting objects of public concern, shall officially be made known to me, they will become matter for such communications, from time to time, as the appropriate duties of the Executive may seem to enjoin. There are, however, certain topics of general regard, at the present day, upon which it may be proper that my sentiments should now be distinctly expressed, and to which I would respectfully invite your consideration.

The spirit of enterprise which has already accomplished great and valuable results in other parts of the Union, and more especially in a neighbouring state, has also animated the people of Massachusetts to the unequivocal manifestation of a desire that some public effort should be made to secure a participation in the benefits which are to be derived from *Internal Improvements*, and the facilities to communication, and the transportation of produce, and of articles of trade and consumption, to the places respectively of demand and of market. The advantages which are the common

and certain consequence of a judicious establishment of *Roads* through a country, are to be enjoyed in an incalculable advantage of accommodation, by the construction of *navigable Canals*.—The extent of territory in the United States so far exceeds the physical means of its cultivation, by manual labour, that the employment of the labourer in the business of transportation, is a direct subtraction from the profits of husbandry. *Manufactures* and the *Mechanic Arts* are alike relieved by a reduction in the expense of obtaining the raw materials for their fabrics, and in distributing the products of their workshops to various and distant places for a market. *Commerce* is promoted by more abundant supplies for shipbuilding and for shipping, and by multiplying in the seaports articles of country produce, so reduced in price, by the saving of land carriage, as to admit of profitable exportation. The appreciation of the value of Real Estate in the vicinity of Canals, the appropriation to the market for whatever is to be bought or sold, the diminished cost of all articles of foreign growth, which are of common use and consumption, are among the first and most obvious advantages, to be derived from water communication, to the *interior of a country*, while the increase of population and of business will return to the *sea-board* a corresponding demand for the supplies, which trade and commerce alone can furnish. It is now too late in the experience of our own country to question the importance to the public prosperity of improving the means which nature presents for facilitating inland transportation, and for lightening the load of industry of its most severe and profitless labour.

The splendid success which has attended the operations of the Canals of the State of New-York is not more honourable to the prescient intelligence which conceived those vast undertakings, than it is illustrative of the advantages which may result from the accomplishment of similar enterprises elsewhere. It yet remains for the people of Massachusetts, by a judicious improvement of the many favourable opportunities which their situation presents, to secure to themselves the enjoyment of greatly extended accommodations, by water carriage. There is enough of unemployed capital in the country to justify a liberal appropriation to such objects, and of population and important business in many places, to invite to it. To the people of this state belongs the credit of being foremost among their brethren in this species of improvement; and although in the first effort, by the construction of the Middlesex Canal, the pecuniary investment has been unproductive of personal advantage, yet even that work is confessedly of great public benefit, and the community are daily receiving rich returns for the sacrifices occasioned by its execution to its spirited and persevering proprietors.

A resolve of the last Legislature, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the practicability of making a canal from Boston harbor to Connecticut river, and to cause surveys as they may deem necessary to determine the most convenient and advantageous route for the same, has recalled to public attention a scheme proposed more than thirty years since, by a distinguished and enlightened citizen, the late General Henry Knox, for opening a water communication between the capital and the western parts of the Commonwealth. This eminent man, who was himself both a scientific and experienced practical engineer, after having personally superintended a survey, and examined the face of the intervening country, was induced, by his confidence in the prospect of public and private advantage from the undertaking, to obtain from the Legislature, in the year 1792, an act of incorporation for himself and his associates, for the

purpose of making a navigable canal from some part of Connecticut river, to communicate with the town of Boston. It is not understood that any other obstacle presented itself to the accomplishment of the object at that time, than the absorption of the money of the country, by concerns of more pressing occasion, which prevented the obtainment of adequate funds. The period limited by the charter for the commencement of the work, was suffered to expire without an organization of the corporation, and the subject has recently been renewed before the public with the sanction of official recommendation, under circumstances peculiarly favourable to its thorough examination, and a discreet exercise of the power of the government, in giving to it a wise and satisfactory direction. Should the authorized surveys and examinations result in demonstrating the practicability of the proposed canal, from the Connecticut to the waters of the ocean, the certainty of the immense benefits of which it must be productive to the essential interests of the commonwealth, more especially in securing the trade of the interior to its commercial metropolis, should ensure the application of the most vigorous and efficient means to its speedy accomplishment. The anticipations which are now indulged of still further extending the communication westward, by a co-operation with our enterprising neighbours, in opening a passage to the waters of the Hudson, might then be fulfilled; and thus the stupendous plan of an entire inland navigation, from the seacoast at the eastern extremity of this continent, to the lakes on the northern boundary of the United States, would be presented in astonishing reality.

Other projects for canals in different parts of this commonwealth have seriously engaged much of the public attention, some of which will, probably, be executed by associations of individuals on their own account, and others by the aid of the general government, in a just distribution of the appropriations for internal improvements. In a period of unexampled national prosperity, when there is a surplus of capital seeking investment, and a generous spirit of competition in the cultivation of the arts, and the development of the resources of society, a provident and wise people will avail themselves of the opportunity to lay deep the foundations of permanent power, and to make secure the means of future independence. This can only be done by a just estimate of physical advantages, and the application of great moral force to their highest improvement.

In connexion with the subject of Canals, another means of easy communication has been suggested, by the construction of Railways. In England, we are assured, Railroads are approved in practice, as affording a rapid and cheap mode of conveyance. How far the severe frosts of our climate, by increasing their expense or endangering their security, may discourage their introduction here, to any considerable extent, remains yet to be ascertained. If they may be made with success, still the preference to be given to them over water carriage, where the situation of the country will admit of an election, can be determined only by experimental comparison. The subject is deserving of careful investigation, as affording a promise of facilities to transportation, which the want of water, in many places, will not admit of by Canals.

It is matter for much congratulation on the present occasion, that the great interests of the people, in their most important occupations, are in a rapid advance of improvement.

Agriculture, the source of subsistence, and the support of all other employments, has brought science to its aid, and with the counsels of this associate, the character of the husbandman has been exalted, by a more general exhibition of the intelligence of mind in directing the labours of industry.

The moral virtues of the yeomanry place them in

the front rank of Republican citizens. Standing upon the soil of freedom, and holding their estates by the tenure of personal independence, the happiness of their individual condition is necessarily identified with the prosperity of the nation. It is upon this class of men, thus bound to country by the ties of an inseparable interest, that a free government may always securely rest, for the best supports of patriotism. The special countenance which recently has been accorded by the Legislature to the incorporation of Agricultural Societies, and in liberal gratuities granted to their encouragement, has been attended with the most decidedly beneficial effects. The style of husbandry has extensively improved. Labour is more advantageously applied to the cultivation of the earth; domestic animals are of better quality, reared with more care, and treated with greater kindness. The salutary influence of these institutions can no longer be doubted. The general face of the country, the increase and variety of the products of the soil, the self-confidence of the farmer; and the higher estimate by others of his occupation, alike distinctly bear witness to the utility which attend them.

If the commerce of the country has latterly been attended with diminished gains, it has nevertheless been pursued with general advantage, and with but little interruption in the ordinary channels. The dangers to which a portion of our trade, and the lives of our seamen, have been exposed, through the blood-thirsty and remorseless rapacity of the free-booters of the ocean, have been in a great degree removed by the energetic measures of protection and chastisement adopted by the General Government, and enforced by the gallantry of a devoted Navy. The nation is on terms of friendly intercourse with every civilized people, and the marts of the world are busy with the traffic of our enterprising merchants.

In manufactures, the progress of the country has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine. A few years since, and scarce a water-wheel moved in our commonwealth, except for the ordinary purposes of preparing grain for bread, or lumber for building, or in facilitating the simplest of operations of the mechanic.—Now there is hardly a water-fall in our streams, but is improved to the propelling of machinery for the manufacture of fabrics of clothing, and of articles of domestic economy. Through the instrumentality of the most ingenuous of our citizens, the nation may be considered already independent of foreign supplies, for whatever is useful in the arts of peace, or indispensable to defend in the calamity of war. The objections which heretofore were so much urged to the foundation of large manufacturing establishments, from the fearful neglect of education, and a consequent indifference to the restraints of social obligation, are found not to exist under the well-regulated tone of American sentiment—and we have the delightful witness of every day's observation, that the richest sources of wealth to our country may be cultivated without danger to the moral habits and chaste manners of a numerous class of our population. It was long a political sophism of accredited influence, that a shrewd and instructed people would be easy to yield to a selfish and sordid ignorance, and that the facilities which an opportunity of acquiring knowledge gives to the power of industry, would be bartered for the gains, which a few hours of time might extort from manual labour. Happily, the workshops of our artisans exhibit nothing worthy of such reproach. Occupation, society and skill, are their distinguishing characteristics. A conscientious and praise-worthy regard to the instruction of children has mingled with provisions for their employment. The parental superintendence of the Legislature will continue to watch over these institutions, that they shall never

I cannot permit myself to pass from this interesting subject, without inviting the attention of the Legislature to a consideration of the expediency of revising some of the provisions of the statutes defining the general powers and duties of Manufacturing Corporations. As the law now exists, it is to be feared that no inconsiderable portion of advantage which would result from the employment of capital in a profitable business, and from the encouragement of an industrious population, is lost to the Commonwealth. Not only the property and credit of the Corporations are made responsible, in the first instance, for the payment of debts, but the persons and private estates of the stockholders are held ultimately liable, without limitation of time, and to the full extent of the contracts, however small may be the proportion of stock which the individuals shall possess.—Thus a single share, of inconsiderable or no value, subjects the proprietors to the hazard of being made a guarantee to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars in credits obtained by the corporation. Nor is he exonerated by an honest transfer of his stock, and ceasing to be a member of the corporation; for the jealousy of the law, not satisfied with devolving upon the purchaser the same liability, holds the seller, also, bound to the discharge of every precedent obligation. While the success of manufactures was of doubtful experiment, and the business, to some extent, as at first, in the hands of rash and unskillful adventurers, such provisions might be required for the protection of the confiding and unwary; but the soundness of the principle which gives to the creditor of a corporation resort to personal responsibilities, which did not exist when the credit was obtained, and could not have induced to it, is, at best, questionable. The trust which is given to a corporation is always voluntary. The amount of capital stock; the management and success of business; the apparent circumstances of solvency, may easily be ascertained—and, if these are unsatisfactory, special suretyship may be required, or credit refused. In a government professing a deep interest in the prosperity of domestic manufacturers, and acting under this profession, in incorporating manufacturing associations, the policy of requiring that each proprietor of stock shall personally guarantee the responsibility of every other, and they, severally, the credit of the corporation to the full extent of the debts which may be contracted, cannot be maintained. The principle is altogether novel in itself, and peculiar in its application to this species of interest. No such securities to creditors are recognised in banking, turnpike, or other business corporations, where it would seem there is not less of hazard to private or public safety. The improvement of an immense amount of capital has already been transferred from us to the neighbouring States, from objections to those provisions of our laws to which I have thus freely adverted. It is not reasonably to be expected that prudent men, except under particular circumstances of personal confidence in their associates, should be ready to incur even the possible risk of utter ruin, for the chance of profit, in the joint stock of a manufacturing concern.

Without fraud or mismanagement, the funds of public institutions, as of individuals, may be lost or destroyed. The various desolating visitations of Providence; the elements of fire and water, by flood and by conflagration, may in an hour annihilate the best founded establishments, and involve in their destruction the means which were pledged to maintain them. Is it just, that to such misfortunes to a common concern, should be added the more grievous burden, upon those who may have other resources, not only of meeting their proposition of responsibility for unsatisfied demands, but also of contributing to supply the deficiency of such as are made wholly destitute by the calamity? Under

this view of the subject, I cannot but suggest the propriety, at least of so far modifying the law, as to limit the extent of the liability of individual stockholders, in all future contracts, by some proportion which their interest in the stock may bear to the capital, and by fixing a period beyond which a bona fide seller, with notice to the public, shall cease to be responsible for corporation debts, contracted during his membership. In this age of great undertakings and of strenuous competition for pre-eminence in local advantages and influence, it is, surely, wise to regard with care the permanent resources of the commonwealth. These will be found, especially, to consist in the profitable investment, at home, of the monied capital of our wealthy citizens, and in the encouragement and employment thereby of an ingenious, industrious, and virtuous population. Whatever measures are conducive to these results, will tend to secure the proud distinction in moral and political importance, which Massachusetts has heretofore so justly enjoyed.

Any amelioration of the condition of *unfortunate insolvent debtors*, within the compass of state authority, and consistent with enforcing honesty and good faith in the execution of contracts, to the utmost of their ability, recommends itself to the justice and humanity of the Legislature.

A regard to the preservation of national independence and the institutions of a free people, will secure, at all times, a favorable attention to the condition of the *militia*. The duty which the law requires of a portion of our fellow-citizens, in providing arms, and improving themselves in military discipline, under the present system, is a tax of unequal operation. Perhaps there is no subject of legislation of more delicacy, or attended with greater intrinsic difficulties. It should be the first object of desire and endeavour, to equalize, as far as may be, the burden of this most indispensable service. It has, heretofore, been attempted, by diminishing the frequency of the days of training. But observation has proved that military pride is repressed by a neglect of military parade. The spirit of the soldier is animated by organization and display, by notes of martial music, and the noise of arms; and these are the necessary means of forming him to efficiency of character and of action.—To deny such influences, would be to reprove the experience of the past, and the arrangements of present time. That the number of trainings now required by law, is not the occasion of general discontent, results from the remark, almost universally true, that they are voluntarily exceeded by the best and most spirited companies of the commonwealth. The evil is believed rather to exist in the want of relief from the expenses of equipment, and in the invidious exemption of those able, from property, to contribute of their money, if not in their persons, to the public service. Higher forfeitures for neglect of military appearance, an enhanced sum as an equivalent for conditional exemption, and fewer absolute exemptions, with more effectual provisions for responsibility in the appropriation of the money accruing from these sources, to the benefit of those who actually serve, would go far to remove the causes of complaint. Whatever may be judiciously effected, I doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will devise. The militia may be well regarded as “the right arm of the nation.” Whenever it shall become paralyzed by the neglect of public indifference, and the hour of peril shall arrive, recourse must be had to that bane of Republics, a large standing army, and, when too late, Liberty may have cause to lament the want of her chosen defenders.

The foundation of good Government, and of all our political and civil enjoyments, is in the *intelligence* of the people. Our venerable ancestors solemnly declared, in the charter of their Rights, “that wisdom and learning, as well as virtue, diffused

generally among the people, were necessary to the preservation of their rights and liberties,” and these practically wise men were devoutly regardful of the means by which these great objects were to be promoted. They early planted churches and schools of literature, and nourished and sustained them with a holy purpose of mind, and a liberal bestowment of worldly substance. The rich inheritance of these institutions they left to their descendants, and this generation stands charged with the possession, *in trust*, for future ages. Patriotism and official duty devolve upon us of the present day, the high obligation, with the growth and increasing prosperity of the country, of improving and extending these public provisions for the education of children and youth. Let seminaries of learning receive the favour and patronage of the government, and opportunities for instruction in all useful knowledge be sedulously improved by the people.

Let the schools of the Prophets, and the ministering servants at the Altar, be respected and supported.—Let sobriety, honesty, and every moral, social, and manly virtue, be inculcated and cherished! So shall civil and religious liberty be perpetuated by the virtues of the people; and the generations which succeed to us, be worthy of the blessings which they are destined to enjoy.

In whatever concerns our official relations to each other, and to our constituents, I trust, gentlemen, for your confidence in the assurance that I shall cheerfully co-operate with you in fulfilling the great purposes of our appointment, by the adoption of measures for promoting the welfare of the state, and the prosperity of our common country.

LEVI LINCOLN.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

JUNE 3, 1825.

Governor's Message to the Senate and House of Representatives.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Through the protecting care of an indulgent Providence, the Representatives of this State are again convened, to perform the highest prerogatives delegated to freemen. The great object for which legislators assemble is, the public good: to consult on those measures which may be best adapted to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. Government was instituted to secure to the citizens their civil and religious immunities. And this being the annual meeting of the Legislature, it will justify a circumspect and deliberate review of the general condition, circumstances and wants of our constituents. Industry and economy should be cherished, for they constitute the real wealth of a community; and the respect, love, and attachment of the citizens to their government, its actual strength. These are procured by the liberality and justice of the government, and when the affections of the people are secured, we may rely on their support on all trying emergencies.

While we are reflecting upon principles and measures best suited to all these objects, we must not be unmindful of our public blessings.

Among the numerous favours which claim our humble acknowledgments, we have witnessed a remarkable degree of health and prosperity, which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow upon us during the past year. We have daily evidence of improvement in agriculture, manufactures, and the social and individual condition of society.

And at the time we gratefully recollect divine favours enjoyed by our own State, we may joyfully contemplate our national prosperity and grandeur, and the invaluable privileges which flow to us under our happy system of government. The examples

of patriotism and valour during our revolutionary struggles, have operated with irresistible influence on other countries, and the result has been the declaration of their independence, the security of civil liberty, and the enjoyment of many of those precious privileges which have raised these United States to the summit of human glory. And we are proud to say, South America, Europe, and the whole civilized world, will forever have occasion to rejoice on account of the examples set by this Republic. Here was the tree of liberty planted, and in this genial soil it has taken root—its luxuriant branches overshadow the adjacent countries, and the fragrance of its blossoms animate their citizens to make like efforts, that they may enjoy similar blessings. With this spirit, Bolivar and the heroes of South America were inspired to contend for the liberation of their oppressed countrymen; and by it Byron was impelled, like the immortal La Fayette, to leave his country and his friends, to embark in the cause of emancipating the suffering Greeks from the tyranny and oppression of the Turkish Sultan; while a cold-hearted and indifferent Alexander could stand with folded arms and see them massacred before his eyes, till the Archipelago was crimsoned with their blood. And these grand marches of patriotism and benevolence were not the effect of an enthusiastic flight of imagination, but the mature and spontaneous result of sober reason and love of freedom glowing in a philanthropic breast. Who, that has a christian heart, or a generous mind, and is in any degree conversant with the history of nations, can compare our political standing, the liberty of our citizens, and majesty of our laws, with those of any other government on the globe, and not be filled with admiration, and sincerely desire that these blessings may be universally enjoyed? Here, the laws are absolute, and the people possess all that is essential to constitute the most perfect political freedom. In these principles there is a laudable pride and universal acquiescence. To this pleasing eminence we are exalted by the peculiar genius and provisions of our national constitution, the mild, wise, and energetic administration of the several departments of the general government. The firm, dignified, and independent policy early adopted by this Republic, and uniformly pursued with other nations, continues to command the dread of tyrants, the respect of foreign powers, and the admiration of the world. Let South America continue to follow the examples she has commenced, and organize a democratic Republic on the principles adopted in the United States—liberty of speech, of the press, and of religion—let her elections be free and frequent—her laws plain and vigorous, and their execution uniform—let her establish seminaries of learning and common schools—let her encourage industry, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, internal improvements, and the useful arts, and the South American Republics will be free, independent, permanent, and powerful.

In view of our numerous blessings, we have, as a nation, abundant reason for congratulations, on the prosperity, happiness and rising greatness, of our beloved country. We ought to be thankful that Divine Providence has placed in the Presidential chair a man of such extensive experience, political honesty, and pre-eminent qualifications, as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Being now prosperous at home and respected abroad, under the protection and smiles of a kind Providence, whose signal interpositions we have constantly enjoyed, we may encourage economy and the domestic arts, and cultivate those principles and habits which constitute the comfort, prosperity, and happiness, of our fellow-citizens.

While with peculiar pleasure I present to you these views of the general government, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge the

deep sense of gratitude which I entertain for the confidence and respect manifested toward me by the independent citizens of this State on a recent occasion. The obligations hereby merited can be discharged only by a faithful performance of the several duties which devolve upon me with the office with which I have been clothed. Although conscious of my own incapacity, I am determined to devote my powers to the public service, and endeavour, impartially, to discharge my constitutional functions, relying on Divine Providence for assistance, your aid, and the indulgence of my fellow-citizens to cast a mantle of charity over my errors and imperfections. There is nothing more gratifying to a public agent, than the approbation of those who call him into their service; and there is nothing more proper, than that his conduct should be such as to merit their applause. In a government like ours, this is expressed or withheld on the annual elections. The public sentiment on that occasion, has been more full in my favour than I had reason to expect. And from this pleasing circumstance, I am led to infer, that higher expectations are entertained, by the citizens of this State, than I shall be able to satisfy.

With these views and impressions, being called to aid in the administration of the Executive part of government by the people in their primary meetings, I am induced to be more particular, than I otherwise should have been, in expressing my political sentiments. It must be well understood, that my political creed is Republican. Of course my great objects will be, as far as my agency and influence can extend, to secure the freedom of elections, the liberty of speech, of the press, and of religion—to protect the rights of the citizens—to aid the progress of internal improvements—to provide for the general dissemination of knowledge—to promote, by all proper regulations, the prosperity of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—to render the administration of justice prompt and equal—to establish an efficient militia—to encourage those arts and sciences which dignify mankind and smooth the course of life—to maintain State sovereignty, and at the same time to render due respect and fidelity to the Federal Government—and cherish that morality and religion which are an ornament to human nature, and the only immutable basis on which Republics are founded. It is a well known fact, settled by the experience of past ages, that the decline and ultimate ruin of Republics have more frequently arisen from a want of a rigid adherence to republican virtues and simplicity than from all other causes combined. A democratic republican government is best suited to the peace, prosperity and intellectual exaltation of man. "It originates from the people, is formed in consent, and instituted for the general good."

Self-government is an early dictate, "arising from the dignity of human nature," and the improvement of the intellectual powers. In proportion as man is deprived of this privilege, he is debased from the high station in which he is placed in the scale of being by the will of his Creator. A virtuous, liberal, and well-informed mind, reveres the maxim, "that all men are born equally free and independent," and spurns the degradation of the menial subjects of a princely despot. "All men have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights," which are to be protected by our republican institutions. This the citizen expects when he enters into political society, and it is guaranteed to him by the principles of the social compact. This harmonizes with our interest and dignity, and justifies every possible exertion to "draw around our political institutions" the most sure and permanent protection. These principles are important to support the essential rights of every State Government, maintain domestic tranquillity, and guard the "administration from anti-

republican encroachments." They excite a jealous care over our elective franchise by the people—an acquiescence in the decisions of the majority as the vital principle of a Republic—economy in public expenses—encouragement of agriculture and commerce—the diffusion of information, freedom of religion and the press, and the trial of public men and public measures at the bar of public opinion." These cardinal points are among the primary principles of our government, and are recognised and enforced by the letter and spirit of our constitution. We are taught by "a recurrence to the fundamental principles" of that instrument, that "all elections ought to be free—that knowledge and learning in a community are essential to the preservation of a free government—that every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason."

Suppress the "liberty of the Press, which is essential to the security of freedom in a state," and the consequences are, fraud and anarchy in your government. Upon the general information and virtue of the people, we must rely for the preservation and permanence of our civil and religious institutions. Knowledge is the grand basis of a republican government, and virtue is its main support. Education is a subject on which we cannot bestow too much attention, nor afford too great a share of patronage. The knowledge and virtue of the rising generation are identified with the "interest, prosperity, and perpetuity of this republic."

"Morality and piety will give the best security to government, and lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to due subjection: they are essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character."—These general principles and constitutional provisions should be revered and fully appreciated by every individual in the community; for they constitute an important part of that "illustrious constellation," which has enlightened our paths and guided our steps, "through revolution and progressive improvement," to that eminence to which our State is now exalted. They come into the political creed of every true republican—they are the people's text book and touch-stone, by which they try the political measures of those who administer their government. With these views, I must be allowed to make a few further remarks on the general subject of education. As the freedom, purity, and stability of our republican institutions depend upon the general information and intelligence of the citizens, the instruction of our youth can never be safely neglected by a free people. The very just remark has been frequently made, "that liberty without education is but a precarious blessing."

Although the great importance of this subject has been often pressed upon your attention, you will not think it intruding, if I again present it for your consideration. Its value was distinctly seen and fully appreciated by those venerable sages who framed our constitution. They deemed it "essential to the preservation of a free government."—The literary qualifications of those who are to bear rule in hereditary governments are not neglected. The education of the prince is considered a national concern. The expenses are defrayed by the nation,—in this they justly take a deep interest;—because it is essential that he should be well educated, that he may possess those pre-requisite qualifications, to enable him to administer the government wisely, and conduct the concerns of the nation correctly, according to the provisions of their constitution. Is it not much *more* important, in a free elective government, that knowledge should be generally extended, and our citizens well informed, who are promiscuously called to participate in the ordinary concerns of the government, many of

whom may aspire to become eminent rulers? It is the advantages which our youth derive from our primary schools, that directs them to the higher seminaries of learning. All your expenditures on this subject will be richly repaid; they will yield you a revenue of virtues and principles, which cement a republic in an indissoluble union. They would bind citizen to citizen, state to state, and form a political connexion which every individual would perceive, feel, and cherish, and nothing could destroy. These considerations are sufficiently important, if viewed in their various consequences, to attract the most deliberate attention of the legislature to the subject of education. It is this that facilitates intercourse in society, and makes it valuable—that teaches men to cherish the harmony and union of the States, as the source of their prosperity and happiness. An eminent writer observes, "the advantages are great and various, public and private, present and future, commercial and economical, moral and political." From these, and various other considerations, I feel induced to suggest the propriety of turning your attention to the regulation of our common schools, and the importance of establishing some system which shall be applicable to the circumstances, and adequate to the needs of youth in the present state of society. I am fully persuaded that it is within the power of the Legislature to make such provisions as to secure the faithful and judicious application of the money now raised for the support of schools, and many incidental advantages connected with that application. It is not expected that *every* citizen can be qualified for a "judge, a general, or a legislator," but it is *essential* to the stability of our institutions, that every citizen should be an understanding voter, and possess that general information by which he will be competent to discriminate between men and measures, and to withstand the intrigues of demagogues; otherwise, he may become an agent for their use, and both an object and instrument of corruption; his privilege is an injury to himself, and makes him a nuisance to society. This is the way in which "men become their own worst enemies." Every enlightened government will estimate the legal provisions which regulate the education of youth, among the most important subjects of legislation.—We can all distinctly see, that a good system of regulations on this subject, faithfully and impartially executed, is essential to ensure constant advancement in literature and morals.

And what can be more important, than that those who are soon to fill the places, perform the services, and exercise the powers of the present generation, should come into public life with enlarged minds, and correct political views? We ought to consider the moral character, fidelity, and literary qualifications of those who are employed to instruct, too intimately connected with the interest and intellectual improvement of the rising generation, not to undergo a critical scrutiny by those who employ them. Let all legislators, civil officers, and citizens, realize the importance of this subject, as it respects the present and future prosperity of the community, and they will with one accord use their influence to have those customs and principles maintained, which regulate the morals, guard the habits, and preserve our republican institutions from decay and ruin. To aid the great objects of education, several of the States have made provision by law for annual returns of the condition of their schools throughout the state. These could be made by some authorized person in each town, to the department of state, with little cost or trouble; which would, by a consolidation made by the Secretary, present, at one view, the whole number of children instructed in such schools, with such incidental remarks as would richly compensate for all expense. Such a system, if correctly and faithfully managed, would greatly tend to

inspire both instructors and pupils with ambition, and disclose any defects in their management, or designs to evade the provisions of the statute.

"A well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defence of a state." This sentiment, universally admitted by all republics, and so fully expressed in our constitution, merits your most deliberate consideration. In a government like ours, it is of the utmost importance, that the militia be well equipped and disciplined. The signal services rendered by this portion of military defence, at the time of the revolution, and during the last war, cannot be forgotten by the soldier, nor any of the friends of our civil institutions, till the scenes of Bunker Hill and Bennington are obliterated from the history of our country. We are always exposed, and constantly liable to be involved in war with some foreign power; and that system upon which we place our greatest reliance, should be encouraged and invigorated.

There is vested in the general government a constitutional power to make provision by law for "organizing and disciplining the militia" throughout the Union; but as Congress has not seen fit at present to exercise this power, the subject is left with the states, and it remains, gentlemen, with you to say whether the condition of the militia of this state shall be so improved as to be competent to render that assistance and make that defence which will be absolutely essential, in case of foreign invasion. It is unnecessary to reiterate remarks made on a former occasion on this subject; my opinion remains the same, that the militia is capable of improvement, and that further provision ought to be made by law to effect that object. I will, however, suggest, that it is of the highest importance that some method be devised and established, by which courts martial shall be more judiciously managed, that they may become less expensive to the state. It is not an uncommon thing, for members to be detailed who reside at a great distance from the place of sitting, instead of selecting those who live in the vicinity, and also, to summon a greater number of witnesses than is absolutely necessary to sustain the several specifications, all which tend to increase the expenses of the trial.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the state will attract your early attention. Subjects in which all the citizens in the community are so deeply concerned, and which are so closely connected with our general prosperity, and national and individual independence, will not fail to obtain the fostering care and assistance of the legislature.

I would suggest the importance of amending the "act more effectually to secure to the citizens of this state their rights of suffrage." These are among the most precious privileges of our political institutions, and those great objects which induced our fathers to declare national independence, and contend till the glorious object was accomplished. The people have purchased them, they have a right to enjoy them, and they cannot be too rigidly guarded. Let the freedom of elections be destroyed, or impaired, by which the people are fully to express their wishes with respect to their rulers, and you suffer to be undermined the very foundation of our republican government. The constitution and laws on this subject are ample, perfectly plain and definite. They are in possession of every town, and within the reach of every town officer; so that no moderator, or town clerk, who will bestow the least attention on the subject of his duty, can possibly be liable to mistake. Yet, however, we find annually some unconstitutional or illegal returns; in consequence of which, the citizens, without any fault or neglect of their own, are deprived of the invaluable privilege of expressing their voice in the elections. Of the returns of votes for representatives to Congress, at the meeting holden on the second Tuesday of March, 1825, five were informal, seven unconstitutional, twenty-five out of season, sixty-two illegal; making ninety-nine inadmissible returns; besides which, twenty-three towns made no returns. As a remedy, and to prevent the recurrence of these great evils, I would intimate the necessity of making it the duty of the Secretary of State, within some proper time after any returns for electors, representatives to Congress, or state and county officers, have been made and found inadmissible on account of their being unconstitutional or illegal, to furnish the Attorney General with certified transcripts of all such returns, and that he be directed to prosecute, indiscriminately, all offenders at the term next following of the Superior Court of Judicature, holden in the county where the offence may be committed; and these authenticated copies, from under the hand of the Secretary, shall be the only testimony necessary in the case, to substantiate the offence.

I would invite your attention to the expediency of amending the "act for the ease and relief of persons imprisoned for debt." According to the present law, the debtor is obliged to lie in jail some time before he can obtain any relief. I can see no good reason why a person absolutely destitute of property, and ready to testify according to law, to that fact, should be confined a certain number of days before he can be admitted to take the oath prescribed in such cases. Certainly neither the debtor or creditor can derive any advantage from this course, but both may suffer from such delay. I think it more humane and congenial to our institutions, that, immediately on being committed, proper notice having been previously given to the creditor of his intention, he be allowed to take the poor debtor's oath.

The subject of the state prison is an object of primary importance, as it respects the moral and pecuniary interests of the state. From May, 1812, to May 31, 1822, there were drawn from the treasury \$27,963, for the support of that institution. The total loss to the state from 1812, to June 30, 1818, the time the present Warden took charge of the prison, cannot be accurately ascertained from the books; but the balance against the state for one year preceding his appointment, was 4,235. No money has been drawn from the treasury since 1822, and the Warden has now in bank rising \$5,000, after having defrayed all expenses as fast as they have become due. Since May 31, 1819, to May 31, 1824, the receipts have annually exceeded the expenditures, the aggregate of which is \$6,277 59, averaging, \$1,255 52 a year, exclusive of the compensation made to the Warden, which for the same number of years amounts to \$4,450, which deduct from the whole gain, \$6,277 59, leaves a balance in favor of the state of 1,827 59, or 365 52 annually. From these facts it is distinctly seen, that the pecuniary concerns of the prison has been judiciously managed, which reflects great credit upon the ability of the present Warden, which I presume will induce the legislature to make suitable provision for his continuance.

It is the policy of every well regulated government to be mindful of the subject of internal improvements. They are of the first consideration, as they tend to encourage agriculture and manufactures, give facility to intercourse and activity to commerce. Although nature has not been quite so liberal in forming the face of the country, nor in the distribution of ponds, rivers and lakes, in this, as in some other states, this only leaves more to be done by the skill of the artist, and the hand of the industrious.

The great and noble schemes projected and executed in the state of New-York, and others proposed in Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and several of the southern states, will justify, and ought to excite an inquiry, if something of the kind may not be proposed and effected in this state, highly interesting to its citizens.

The subject of the deaf and dumb will doubtless occupy your attention. There are now at the Hartford Asylum nine pupils from this state, for whose benefit the sum appropriated by a resolution of the legislature has been in part applied. There are five more needy applicants, to whom no assistance can be afforded, unless the expenses are reduced, or the appropriation enlarged. Pursuant to a resolution of the last session, I have appointed two commissioners from this state, to meet commissioners from other states, and consult with the directors of the Asylum at Hartford, respecting the application of the public funds of that institution, the report of whom will probably soon be laid before you. It is expected that the arrangements made by them with the directors of that institution, will reduce the present expenses of instruction. Should that fail, I would recommend the appropriation of a larger sum for a few years, when it is altogether probable, that the number of applicants of a suitable age, will be so reduced, that an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, and perhaps a less sum, will be sufficient to meet the calls of ed and our government invigorated.

I would take this occasion to inform the legislature, that our distinguished friend Gen. La Fayette, to whom

an invitation was extended to visit the seat of government of this state, by resolutions of the last session, which, pursuant thereunto, I have communicated to him, has written to me on the subject, in which he says, "I am determined to be at Boston on the anniversary seventeenth of June, soon after which, I shall have the honour to offer to the General Court the inadequate but cordial expression of the respect and grateful feelings, which their resolutions could not fail to excite," a copy of which letter I will communicate to the legislature in a separate message. I shall joyfully co-operate with you, in any measures you may see fit to adopt, most proper to testify to the world, and "this illustrious friend of our country," the respect and veneration borne towards him, by the citizens of New Hampshire.

The universal satisfaction given by President Monroe, in the high and responsible office which he has sustained, during the whole period of his administration, elicited the public approbation of several of the legislatures in the American union. Should you entertain similar views, and deem it expedient in your legislative capacity to express them, any course you may adopt, which will comport with the dignity and character of the state, will meet my entire approbation.

You, gentlemen, being deputed for that purpose, it becomes your duty to cast your eyes over the whole state, and look into the several departments of the government, and ascertain whether the constitutional landmarks are preserved and duly observed; because it is of primary importance that each department of government move in the orbit assigned it by the constitution, that they may suffer no collision, or infringement of power. Your relative situations, coming from all parts of the state, must make you well acquainted with all the circumstances, necessities and wishes of your constituents, the operation of public laws, the manner in which they are received and executed, and all alterations and amendments which may be suggested by the test of experience. The phraseology of all public laws should be such, that all may understand them, and so explicit as to need no legal interpretation; and, when sanctioned by public opinion, should be suffered to remain. Those state laws which have been tested by experience, and have been for a long time the rule of judicial tribunals, and frequently applied by them, and approved by that community on whom they are liable to operate, may be safely considered judiciously adapted to the condition and views of society generally. If, however, any existing statutes, intended to protect the persons, property, reputation, rights or immunities, of the citizens of this state, have failed, from a real defect in the law, you will undoubtedly direct your attention to an amendment.

I have received, since the last session of the legislature, from the Secretary of State of the United States, two boxes of books containing five sets of congressional documents, nineteen volumes each, and two hundred and eighty copies of the laws of the first session of the eighteenth congress, which are in the office of the Secretary, and at your disposal.

Various communications have been made to this department, by the Executives of other states, all which, designed for your information, will be laid before you, as soon as convenient.

The fiscal concerns of the state will be prepared by the Treasurer, and soon presented for your inspection.

The returns of the Militia will be consolidated by the Adjutant General; and whatever respects the military concerns of the state will be offered for your examination at an early period in the session.

Fellow citizens, the high and important stations in which Divine Providence has placed you, offer an extensive range for the exercise of the industry, talents and patriotism, of both branches of the legislature; and I devoutly hope, such wisdom will be imparted to you, that your deliberations will terminate in the adoption of such measures, in the faithful performance of your high responsibilities, as will promote and secure the best interests of your constituents. As legislators and citizens, it is our duty, as far as possible, both by precept and example, to disown vice and immorality, and encourage temperance, regular habits, industry, and all those moral virtues calculated to make better citizens, by which our institutions are strengthened and our government invigorated.

And as more than ordinary responsibilities will devolve upon the members of the present legislature, I hope it will not be considered assuming, if I particular-

ly invite you to cultivate yourselves, through the Executive

APPOINT

[No. 54.]

The following is the Army, the War, and Order of

Brevet Lieutenant

1st Lieutenant

July, 1825

2d Lieutenant

6th June

1st Lieutenant

March, 1825

1st Lieutenant

April, 1825

2d Lieutenant

2d March

2d Lieutenant

11th April

Brevet

1st Artillery

Brevet

3d Artillery

Brevet

2d Artillery

Brevet

Major 1

1st Lieutenant

May, 1825

2d Lieutenant

14th May

2d Lieutenant

30th May

Brevet

Infantry

Brevet

Infantry

1st Lieutenant

31st of May

2d Lieutenant

31st May

Brevet

Infantry

Brevet

Infantry

Robert

Robert

ly invite you, in all your deliberations and transactions, to cultivate a spirit of concord and good will among yourselves, and endeavour to disseminate the same through the state.

DAVID LAWRENCE MORRILL.
Executive Department, Concord, June 3, 1825.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, 11th July, 1825. [No. 54.]

ORDERS.

The following Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States, have been made at the War Department, since the publication of the Order of the 8th of March, 1825.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d lieutenant John M. Picton, to be 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1824.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

1st lieutenant Joseph P. Taylor, to be captain 6th July, 1825, vice Stockton, resigned.

2d lieutenant Clifton Wharton, to be 1st lieutenant 6th July, 1825, vice Taylor, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

1st lieutenant John Monroe, to be captain 2d of March, 1825, vice Morris, deceased.

1st lieutenant Jacob Schmuck, to be captain 11th April, 1825, vice Bell, deceased.

2d lieutenant E. R. Alberti, to be 1st lieutenant 2d March, 1825, vice Munroe, promoted.

2d lieutenant W. W. Wells, to be 1st lieutenant 11th April, 1825, vice Schmuck, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant John M. Fessenden, of the 1st Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Brevet 2d lieutenant W. P. Bainbridge, of the 3d Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Horatio A. Wilson, of the 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet Major David E. Twiggs, captain, to be Major 14th May, 1825, vice Whartenby, deceased.

1st lieutenant W. S. Harney, to be captain, 14th May, 1825, vice Twiggs, promoted.

2d lieutenant Jefferson Vaile, to be 1st lieutenant, 14th May, 1825, vice Harney, promoted.

2d lieutenant Wm. M. Boyce, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th June, 1825, vice Pierce, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Timothy Page, of the 3d Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Electus Backus, of the 2d Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Jeremiah Yancey, to be captain, 31st of May, 1825, vice Dulany, resigned.

2d lieutenant J. B. Triplett, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1825, vice Yancey, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant F. D. Newcomb, of the 2d Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Jacob Brown, to be captain, 7th of April, 1825, vice Larabee, resigned.

2d lieutenant David H. Vinton, to be 1st lieutenant, 7th of April, 1825, vice Brown, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant W. W. Eaton, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Dixon S. Miles, of the 4th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Archer, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, 9th of May, 1825.

Alfred W. Elwes, Md. to be Assistant Surgeon, 9th of May, 1825.

Robert C. Wood, R. I. to be Assistant Surgeon, 28th of May, 1825.

Lawrence Sprague, Me. to be Assistant Surgeon, 22d June, 1825.

J. B. F. Russell, lieutenant 5th Infantry, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 27th of May, 1825.

Anthony Drane, lieutenant 5th Infantry, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 8th of June, 1825.

Hugh P. Welch, lieutenant 1st Artillery, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 13th of June, 1825.

Lewis T. Jamison, late lieutenant, to be 2d lieutenant 5th regiment of Infantry, 1st May, 1825.

David Brooks, lieutenant 2d Infantry, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 8th July, 1825.

H. I. Feltus, lieutenant 1st Artillery, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 8th July, 1825.

Cadet Alexander D. Bache, to be brevet 2d lieutenant Corps of Engineers, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Peter McMartin, to be brevet 2d lieutenant Corps of Engineers, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Alexander H. Bowman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant Corps of Engineers, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Thompson S. Brown, to be brevet 2d lieutenant Corps of Engineers, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Stephen V. R. Ryan, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet William A. Thornton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Matthew R. F. Harrison, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Horace Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment of Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet William F. Hopkins, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment of Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Robert Anderson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet James R. Irwin, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Charles F. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Daniel S. Donelson, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Benjamin Huger, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Abbott H. Brisbane, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Alexander D. Mackay, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Raphael C. Smead, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th regiment of Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Francis Taylor, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Joseph W. Harris, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Osborne Cross, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet James S. Thompson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Gustavus Dorr, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Joseph S. Worth, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet W. R. Montgomery, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Lawrence F. Carter, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Frederick Norcum, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Nathaniel H. Street, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Nathaniel S. Harris, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Joseph Bonnell, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet James J. Anderson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 6th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Joseph Clay, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 6th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Samuel R. Allston, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 6th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Washington Seawell, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet George W. Garey, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet James Engle, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1825.

The General-in-chief announces the foregoing Promotions and Appointments, and directs the officers promoted to report for duty accordingly. Those appointed have received special orders from this office.

By order of Major General Brown.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that VENTURA OBREGON, Esquire, is appointed Vice-Consul of the Republic of Mexico, for the port of New-York, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, and powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Vice-Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1825, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:

H. CLAY,
Secretary of State.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that BUCHET MARTIGNY, Esquire, is appointed Vice-Consul (ad interim) of his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, for the port of Philadelphia, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Vice-Consuls of the most friendly Powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1825, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:

H. CLAY,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st October, 1823, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1824.

STATES	VALUE OF MERCHANT. IMPORTED.
1 Maine,	1,531
2 New-Hampshire,	1,214
3 Massachusetts,	19,789
4 Vermont,	25,653
5 Rhode-Island,	25,416
6 Connecticut,	34,369
7 New-Jersey,	901
8 New-Pennsylvania,	341,369
9 Pennsylvania,	901
10 Delaware,	338,764
11 Maryland,	17,919
12 District of Columbia,	1,313
13 Virginia,	1,034
14 North-Carolina,	301,665
15 South-Carolina,	21,019
16 Georgia,	650,90
17 Louisiana,	650,90
18 Alabama,	650,90
19 Ohio,	650,90
20 Michigan Territory,	650,90
21 Florida Territory,	650,90
Total,	5,283,953

STATES	VALUE OF MERCHANT. IMPORTED.
1 Maine,	1,531
2 New-Hampshire,	1,214
3 Massachusetts,	19,789
4 Vermont,	25,653
5 Rhode-Island,	25,416
6 Connecticut,	34,369
7 New-Jersey,	901
8 New-Pennsylvania,	341,369
9 Pennsylvania,	901
10 Delaware,	338,764
11 Maryland,	17,919
12 District of Columbia,	1,313
13 Virginia,	1,034
14 North-Carolina,	301,665
15 South-Carolina,	21,019
16 Georgia,	650,90
17 Louisiana,	650,90
18 Alabama,	650,90
19 Ohio,	650,90
20 Michigan Territory,	650,90
21 Florida Territory,	650,90
Total,	5,283,953

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States, from the 1st of October, 1823, to the 30th of June, 1824.

FROM.	VALUE OF MERCHANT. IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.
Russia	15,531
Sweden and Norway	1,214
Swedish West Indies	19,789
Danish West Indies	25,653
Holland	25,416
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	341,369
Dutch East Indies	901
England, Man, and Berwick	338,764
Scotland	6,046
Ireland	1,034
Gibraltar	301,665
British East Indies	21,019
British West Indies	650,90
Newfoundland and British fisheries	3,031
British American colonies	4,773
Other British colonies	101,561
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	128,575
French European ports on the Atlantic	53,272
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	122,818
French West Indies and American colonies	231,526
Bourbon and Mauritius	231,526
Hayti	34,361
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	87,444
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	55,769
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	15,300
Manilla and Philippine Islands	18,574
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore	144,206
Cuba	905,612
Other Spanish West Indies	21,073
Spanish South America and Mexico	3,780
Portugal	12,180
Madeira	12,769
Fayal and the other Azores	34,320
Cape de Verd Islands	874,991
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese American colonies	78,777
Italy and Malta	171,060
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	42,938
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden	2,520
China	3,170
Asia, (generally)	99
West Indies, do.	66,263
Europe, do.	65,443
Africa, do.	4,572
South Seas	-
Uncertain	-
Total,	9,608,744

From the 1st of July to the 30th September, 1824.

IMPORTS FROM.	VALUE OF MERCHANT. IMPORTED.	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.
Russia	6,747	50,124
Sweden and Norway	9,407	34,142
Swedish West Indies	75,163	19,342
Danish West Indies	11,047	102,455
Holland	118,712	2,626
Dutch West Indies	49,913	7,297
Dutch East Indies	172,936	6,211,359
England, Man, and Berwick	5	159,251
Scotland	230	8,449
Ireland	13,601	23,663
Gibraltar	233,468	15,162
British West Indies	154,330	42,485
British East Indies	1,493	329
British American colonies	956	162
Newfoundland, &c.	14,238	623,609
Other British Colonies	15,171	1,757,214
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	3,872	26,484
France on the Atlantic	73,375	47,619
France on the Mediterranean	90,510	1,750
French West Indies and American colonies	279,421	1,296,273
Hayti	4,570	88,446
Spain on the Atlantic	5	28,927
Do. on the Mediterranean	5,306	90
Teneriffe and other Canaries	741	36,832
Manilla and Philippine Islands	2,030	3,993
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore	279,421	1,296,273
Cuba	6,01	215,765
Other Spanish West Indies	637,587	49,572
Spanish South American Colonies	363,250	18,102
Mexico	4,166	569
Guatimala	49,19	173,563
Colombia	57,071	13,526
Chili	12,451	48,662
Portugal	9,600	7,14
Madeira	4,976	431
Fayal and other Azores	12,611	136
Cape de Verds	314,197	27,713
Coast of Brazil	29,791	118,936
Italy and Malta	6,330	32,531
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	17,989	135,796
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden	20	958,454
China	20,537	164,120
Asia, (generally)	10,533	2,375
Africa	-	2,471
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	312
Other French African ports	-	2,783
Total,	2,955,029	11,440,277

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